CHRISTIANITY ON HIGH AND LOW LEVELS. HOW TO REACH THE MASSES - THE FREE-PEW

SIR: In your reports of Dr. John Hall's lectures at Yale, I flud what to me appear to be very sin-gular opinions advanced in answer to questions propounded by the students. Dr. Hall was asked " How can the masses best be reached !" He replied that to reach the masses the minister must so preach "that favorable reports would reach them, and therein Christians might help much by giving favorable reports and urging the masses into the churches." I incline to the opinion. Sir, that very much more than circulating "favorable reports" of any ministers, however popular, must be done beth by the ministers and their flocks before the masses are brought into our churches. The fact is, from certain high altitudes we fall to get correct views of the situation of things beneath us; mists and clouds obstruct our vision. To my mind, there is only one way to the true practical solution of what many ignorantly look upon as a problem-the saving of the masses. That way is to go to them. Carry the Gospel on fire to them. . . . Even Mr. Moody, during his present remarkable labors in Great Britain, failed to attract to any extent the lower classes, or the masses, until he left the churches which were filled to overflowing with the more respectable crowds, and went

down among the poorer people and preached the same

Dr. Hall's reply to another question is as singular as answer to the first. The question is, "What, in the way of reaching the masses, may the free-pew system be expected to do?" The reply is, "Not much; the system is opposed to the gentus of American institutions."

If the democratic spirit of our religious bodies favors the exclusive system of pew-renting, in the main, and coolly invites the masses—the spiritually famishing thousands of the poor-to come forward and pay for cushioned pews, as a means of grace and the way to be saved, I, for one, have misinterpreted the benevolence, the generous sympathetic spirit of the American people and the American churches. There is not a pew-renting church in any city in this land where the poor are drawn in. The clort to attract the masses to such establishments with the aid of gifted and eloquent preachers, has been a signal and, total failure. The poor will gladly hear us, if we carry the gospel to them; they will throng the squares in the densely populated parts of our city, whenever, at suitable times, carnest and intelligent Christian workers, lay or cierical, appear to preach to them, and thus they may be saved. But to tell them to come and learn an "invaluable training in what is really avital part of Christian living" by "glving money to God" in the way of renting a pow in some church, is something worse than for a finance committee of politicians to take up a collection at every ratification meeting from the people whose votes they are trying to obtain, thus inviting them to put the party in power and pay the ranning expenses of the successfully reached and fitted up, the Caristian Church must do it and pay the cost, though it lessen the hight of her tail suires.

New-York, March 19, 1875. American people and the American churches. New-York, March 19, 1875.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT REFORM. INFLUENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN POLITICAL CON-TESTS-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL'S ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE COST OF THE DEPARTMENT-RE-MOVAL OF INCOMPETENT CLERKS. To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: To the people of the United States the Post-Office Department is of more practical importance than any other branch of the Government. Its ousinese is directly with the people; and its receipts and disbursements are annually very great. Besides, it is a great political engine, being used with prodictions effect in behalf of the Administration. As the number of postmasters and other officials of the department increases constantly, keeping pace with the growth of the country in population, this political power must necessarily increase. Pat all the officials of the Post-Office Department to work in a given direction, and they can secure more than 100,000 votes in an election.

It is because the department has been a political ma-chine, and not wholly a vast business enterprise for the service of the people, that it has not become self-supporting. This is my deliberate judgment, based upon an intimate though not official knowledge of the operations of the department. I esteem it, therefore, a matter of interest to the public to know that Gov. Jewell, earnest Republican though he be, is thoroughly devoted to practical reforms in the department. If he is heartily sustained by all who ought to aid him, he will without doubt accomplish much good; so much, I believe, that we may begin to hope that the Post-Office deficiency will soon begin to decrease in amount. In the course of his labors toward economy in the expenditures, Gov. Jewell has made several removals, and consequently has brought down upon himself the wrath of certain Senators and Representatives, particularly the former. I inquired into several of these cases, and found there was cause for the removal of every man dismissed. Habitual drunkenness was the usual cause. The fact that Gov. Jewell has had the courage to remove these usen, strongly backed as they were, is, I submit, a most grafifying angary of success, when his plans of reform, which I know he is diligently and carefully studying, shall be matured. These plans are not yet sufficiently developed to justify description, but I know enough of them to declare that hey are based upon good sense, sound principles, economy, and, if carried out, will be of very great henceft to the people. For the good of the country, and for the an intimate though not official knowledge of the operthe people. For the good of the country, and for the good of the Republican party. I hope the rumors about Mr. Jewel's transfer to another department may be all unfounded. He can do the most good where he is, both as a Republican and a practical state-smar. A great reform "within the party" might save it from speedy dissolution; and I am unable to think of anything else that can accomplise such a result.

One of the Profile.

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1375.

A REPUBLICAN'S THANKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Will you give me the opportunity of expressing to you the deep sense of obligation which the largety-increasing numbers of the readers of THE TRIBUNE in our city entertain for your bold, persistent, and uncompromising attitude, steadily maintained. against that whole series of political measures devised by the leaders of the Republican party for the maintenance of their political supremacy?
While these unworthy leaders have good reason to

dread the exposure of their purposes and your powerful opposition to their schemes, you may be sure that the great masses of the thoughtful and patriotic members of that party slucerely approve your independent posttion, and believe you have taken the only course pos sible by which to save that party from hopeless ruln, and the country from the great injuries the success of the measures contemplated would inflict. But for this strong foundation of hostility, laid by your efforts, in the honest convictions of the country, there is reasonable cause to fear that an epposition would not have

able cause to fear that an opposition would not have been developed in Congress sufficient to counteract and defeat very much of the mischief involved in the success of the Administration measures.

We believe your aithfully represent the political sentiments of the best part of the Republican party, and that your course has been and is the only one that could have been pursued to relieve it from those fatal influences which threatened to destroy it; and if this great party, purified of its vicious elements, is saved to the country as we believe it can and will be, this result, in our judgment, will harvely be owing to your patroids and powerment, will inrectly be owing to your particle and bowers ful endeavors to that end. So long as the people will sustain and appreciate the real value of an independent press like The Tanburs, they will have no cause to fear that their Government or their liberties will fall a prey to the ambittons or the machinations of the leaders of whatever party.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Congress has only partially done its duty in pensioning the soldiers and willows of soldiers of the War of 1812. Instead of extending substantial aid to these aged people, it misappropriated millions of dollars, spending the money in useless ways. For instance, it recently appropriated \$200,000 for the improve-ment of the Cape Foar River, N. C. I am a native of North Carolina, but easnot see the utility of such an appropriation. I have traveled from Fayetteville to Wilmington by steamboat when the water of Cape Fear River was very low; about as low I suppose as it ever gets to be, but even then I saw no serious obstruction to

gets to be, but even then I saw no serious obstruction to marigation. They have boats on the river well adapted for low water that do not draw more than about is inches, and the river is, I presume, rarely if ever too low for them to run. But during at least 9 months of the year there is a bounting supply of water.

It would therefore seem that the people of North Carolina stand in greater need of something that will increase their agreeter so the class described. I doubt not that the foregoing is a fair example of the improvements that the to be made with the \$5.980,000 recently appropriated by Congress. The expenditure of these large sums of money would not be so had were it not for the fact that there appears to be a principle on the part of members of Congress against just and honest claims of small manual. It is waite debating such measures as these that the greatest economy is catms of small amount. It is walle debating such measures as these that the greatest economy is shown. They apparently prefer wasting the money of the people on useless river and harbor improvements to paying highest deuts. The Southern Mail contractors of 1861 and 1861 have not yet been paid.

B. Wastangton, March 22, 1875.

A LACK IN CHURCHES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In connection with most of your elegant church buildings are furnished generally two items of intelligence exceedingly interesting to a stranger, viz., the names and residences of the sexton

SYSTEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. particular denomination the church which attracts his attention belongs, and who may be its paster or rector. The name of the clergyman could hardly be expected to The name of the clerkyman could hardly be expected to be as conspicuous, but his residence might be given. Of what donomination the church is, certainly would be as acceptable to the number of the soxton, and especially to the name of the soxton, and especially to the name of the undertaker. The denominational name of the church, placed either on the wall of the church or on the railing in front of it, or on the street lamps, would greatly aid strangers in search of a church, especially at hight. This may seem a little matter, but attention to it generally would be applicanted by very many.

Red Bank, N. J., March 23, 1875.

N. K. H.

WORKINGMEN AND THE NEW POSTAL LAW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I noticed recently a letter in THE TRIBUNE from a "Poor Man," concerning the postage on transient newspapers, with your reply to the same. To say that I was surprised would be putting it very mildly. I was astounded, to think that a party which a few years ago stood head and shoulders above any of its predecessors, a party which always claimed, and with come show of justice, that it alone was the representative of republican ideas, should have done such a deed. Becoming intoxicated with power and plunder, they have legislated with a recklessness and folly unequaled in the worst days of our Republic. How forcibly they illustrate that trite aphorism which says, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." "Dishonest," and "corrupt," would be the words most appropriate and "corrupt," would be the words most appropriate in this case. This new postal law will not only affect one of the most cherished privileges of the toiling masses, but also the Postal Department, which has never been solf-sustaining. It also puts a voto on a branch of knowledge which is very essential to the welfare of republican institutions, and which can only be gained through its aid. This law will be more of a burden at this time, owing to the indicent circumstances of most workingmen, caused by the "panic," As I class myself among those who will be most seriously affected by this kind of legislation, I thought it my duty to raise my voice against it, and call the attention of the people to the same, so that they may express their indignation.

Paterson, N. J., March 19, 1875.

Paterson, N. J., March 19, 1875.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW'S EFFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The nearest express offices to the homes of the majority of persons residing in this place are three to five miles distant, and the carrying of transient matter, newspapers, seeds, plants, books, light perceis through the mails is a great convenience and a saving of time and trouble to many families who keep no horse or conveyance. The delivery by the post-office in rural districts is quicker and more certain than by express, particularly to persons not generally known. The postmaster by inquiry discovers them sooner than an ex-press agent four or five miles off. This neighborhood is a type of thousands similarly situated throughout the country, and the doubling of the rates on "transient" matter, to take effect in April next, will be a great hard-ship to multitudes of families; many of whom send off packages of local and cay papers to distant relatives and friends.

packages of local and city papers to distant relatives and farends.

In this way The Tribune reachos many a remote family. Congress, under the plea of providing for the free transmission of public documents which scarcely anybody reads, has saddled the expense on the people at large by these increased rates on transient matter. It is evident that one great object of the law was for the free transmission of political documents, speeches, &c., by both parties for the Presidential campaign of 1876. As politicians, partisan papers, and powerful express companies will all be united against the repeal of the franking privilege and the increased rates, it will be the duty of the independent papers, such as The Tribunes, and the religious press, to agitate and arge the immediate repeal of the entire law. To effect this will not be light work, but the Tranuse, with its powerful articles, has brought about as great reforms.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, March 20, 1876.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, March 20, 1875.

A SUGGESTION TO THE THE NEW-JERSEY RAIL-ROADS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Being a resident of New-Jersey, and having to travel on the Delaware, Luckawauna and Western Railroad, morning and evening, it occurred to me why, instead of cutting expensive an 2 dangerous tunnels through Bergen Hill, and talking of tunneling the Hadson, the three great trunk lines-Pennsylvania Central, Eric, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—do not unite and elevate their tracks from Newark so as to run over Bergen Hights on a level, or higher if necessary ! Then put a suspension bridge across the Hudson wide enough for four or six tracks, which could easily be done with three or four piers in the river, so as not to interfero with the shipping. On the New-York side let them build an immense union depot, taking in two or three socks in the river, and extending into the city as far as Washington or Greenwich st. Have the depot on the top of this immeuse structure, with large elevators to take passangers up and down. Of course there would be an immense amount of storage room below, and, as be an immense amount of storage room below, and, as the building would extent into the river as far as the pier line, steamships could receive their freight, grain, &c., with very little expense comparatively, and the question of chean transperiation and quies transit to Newark and adjacent towns would be solved. Jer segmen would be saved the delays and ananogances that they are now subjected to, as, 1, time lost changing from cars to boat; 2, delay in waiting for boats to start; 3, delay in waiting for boats to start; 3, delay in waiting for boats to had; 4, delays when there are fors, ice, &c., &c. Newark would then be within differen minutes of New-York under almost any circumstances. This improvement and the one commodore Vanderbilt is making on the Hudson, near College to the world, so far as the conveniences for re-ceiving and delivering freight are concerned, and it would be a great luxury to all persons visiting or leav-ing the city. New York, March 20, 1875.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES IN NEW JERSEY.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There is a bill now before the New-Jersey Legislature, presented by Mr. McGill of Hudson, to shorten the time taken for the foreclosure of mortgages in Jersey City and Hoboken. Under the present State law the time required for the forcelosure of a mortgage is from six to eight months, if no defense is while in New-York and many other States it is only 60 days. This unnecessary delay has given rise of late to a strong prejudice against lending in this State. Loans can be obtained on property in New-York, Westthester County, and Long Island, in large or small amounts, where the security is sufficient, without the payment of any bonns. The same loans in New-Jersey cost a barus of from 5 to 20 per cent. Tals is particu larly oppressive to clerks, mechanics, and of small means. Their houses are heavily morrgaged, having been purchased or built with mortgaged, having been purchased or built with very little ready money; and when these mortgages become due they must either pay these ruinous rates of interest to obtain a new loan or else risk losing their homes and the amounts they have invested. There is a prejudice against lending money on a mortgage in New-Jersey, for the reason that the older residents, particularly in the southern part of the State, have been accustomed to look upon the lender as the enemy of the borrower. It is to be expected with the recent large inflax of New-York business men, represented as they are by legislators holding more monern ideas than most of their predecessors, that New-Jersey will follow the example of other States and enact more reasonable laws which will invite the investment of capital in this class of securities. It is proposed to amend this bill of Mr. which will invite the investment of capital will of Mr. of scendiles. It is proposed to amend this bill of Mr. McGill's so as to include the counties of Bargen and perhaps Essex. It should be made a general law, as it is advisable to have uniform laws of procedure throughout the State. Paterson, N. J., March 18, 1875.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In your forcible editorial in your issue of the 17th inst., under the caption "Hints to Employ-ers," you speak of the workingman's need of life insurance, and hint at some special facilities which might be afforded that class of insurers by the companies. You very truly say that "the costly services of the agent could certainly be dispensed with," for it is in this particular only that any company can properly aid the workingman; for no company can justly or safety modify its tables of rates to fit the wants or means of special applicants. The real difficulty is to make the workingman see for himself the prudence or necessity of taking this step-a difficulty which is, in effect, the agent's opportunity. If insuring be an act of prudence and necessity, then the agent is to be common led for enforcing upon the attention of the workingman (or any other man) that which would, in all probability, be ig

other man) that which would, in all probability, be ignored but for the agent's influence. But the point is that an employer, seeking to arrange with a number of his employes, to scene for themselves the benefits of life insurance, ought to be able to save them "the costly services" of the agent.

Well, he can. There is hardly a general agent in this city who would not cooperate heartly to this end. I for one will gladly aid any employer in this direction, by doing all the work necessary among his employes and remaining to them the foil agent's commission each year; and this can be a condition of their policies. This certainly rules out the "cestly services" aforeast, and connectes to the workingman all that can be justly granted.

New Fork, March 24, 1875.

New-York, March 24, 1875.

THE RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice a bill now before the Senate, introduced some time ago by Mr. Tobey (No. 98), which is of importance to policy-holders in life insurance companies and the people of the State generally. It provides that life, fire, and marine insurance companies. organized under the laws of this State and transacting business in the States bordering upon Lakes Erie, Michi Al. ost every one is a little curious to know to what | gan, and Superior, may invest the funds required to | broken up up the river.

meet their obligations there, "in the same class of securities in those States that such corporations are by law silowed to invest in in this State," but it "does not permit any such corporation to loan moneys on mort-gage upon real cetate without the limits of this State and States adjacent thereto." By the present law, life insurance companies are authorized to invest their funds in mortgages upon unincumbered real estate within this State, and within 50 miles of the City of New-York, in stocks of the United States, stocks of this State, in the bonds issued by any county, town or village of this State, or any stocks created ender the laws of this State, at or above par. (See Ch. 318, Laws 1868; Ch. 482,

State, at or above par. (See Ch. 318, Laws 1868; Ch. 482, Laws 1868.)

Should this act become a law, these companies will be authorized to invest in the stocks of any of the States bordering upon Likes Eric, Michigan, or Superior, or in the bonds of say city, county, town, or village within such States. The removal of such restrictions as would remain after the passage of this act would, I think, tend to divert the investments of the companies into safer channels. The rates adopted by our life-insurance companies we believe are based upon the supmosition that their investments will yield four per cont interest, and the difference between the four per cent calculated upon and the seven per cent actually carried is probably the occasion of much of the extravagance exhibited in their management. I suppose the object of this bill is to make a still wider margin from which to provide salaries, rents, commissions, &c., &c. F. M. J. New York, March 24, 1875. New York, Marca 24, 1875.

TRUE AND FALSE ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I observed in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE some statements relative to asphalt pavements, and was much pleased to see the intelligent and reasonable view taken of the subject in your article. The great drawback to the introduction of the pure asphalt pavements in this country has been the use numerous "concretes" which are called asphaltum, but which are asphalt only in name. * * The asphalt pavements in Europe are now no more of an experiment than the railroads in that or this country. I venture the assertion that there has never been a pure asphalt roadway laid in this country that has shown the least indications of failing after live years of heavy wear. The so-called asphalts made of coal tar, pitch, rosm, sand, gravel, and other substances which do not go into the formation of a true asphalt pavement have been failures. I trust the time is not far dis-ant when the streets of New-York and other large cities of our country will be paved with the true asphalt, and then the citizons will have the great benefit of their most frequented thoroughfares covered with a smooth and durable pavement, free from noise at all times, from dust in Summer, and from mud in Winter.

Galveston, Fexas, Jarch 17, 1815.** ment than the railroads in that or this country.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT STREET CARS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Although a reader of THE TRIBUNE for the past 13 years, I believe this is the first time I have ever troubled it with a complaint. In view, however, of the apparent hopelessness of Rapid Transit on this island for some time to come, I venture to enter a protest against the great discomfort inflicted on through passengers on our street railways, by the constant getting up and sitting down of passengers, causing a person, who may be riding from the starting point to the terwho may be riding from the starting point to the terminus of any of the city roads, to move and change his
seat from 15 to 20 times. I would therefore suggest, as a
preventive of this inconvenience, that in each car a certain portion of the center seats on each side, say five
seats, be divided by from arms, similar to those used in
the casims of the ferry-boats. Thus a passenger taking
one of these seats when he cuters the car can be certain
of a comparatively comfortable and sure seat to his destination.

New-York, March 21, 1875.

TWO PACES AT THE SOUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The political course of THE TRIBUNE pleases me. The South is now almost ruined. Our rulers in the South cannot live without stirring up strife and bloodsued. If the negroes were not inflamed against us by men from the North we could all live together in peace.

Okalona, Miss., March 14, 1875.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Japanese persimmon has been introduced into California. Something which they call a starch mine has been discovered in Colorado.

A wild-cat weighing 40 pounds has been captured in the vicinity of Troy, Kan.

The State of Nevada, with a population of 55,000, has 900 places licensed to retail strong drink. Sioux City has a man named Muchwrath; but he is said to be a very good-natured sort of person. The largest farmer in California has just

sold his wheat crop for \$530,000. His name is Dr. Glenn. C. L. Ward of Towanda, Penn., has given his private library of 11,000 volumes to Lafayette Col-

A Providence, R. I., firm has completed a rifle for King Kalakana, richly mounted, and costing

A baby in Milwaukee bas been christened "Z-ro," in honor of the cold Sunday upon which he was

A couple, short of money, gave a clergyman in Cedar Springs a dog and an accordeon for marrying Total number of hogs packed in the West

from Nov. 1 to March 1, 5,057,000, against 5,416,200 last There is a Secret Society of Barbers in Cleveland, and the pass-word is conjectured to be "Next!"

Since March 27, 1873, the County Treasurer f Lycoming, Penn., has paid \$2,339 for sheep destroyed by dogs. Covington, Ga., has a negro man over 100

years old, but he is gradually killing himself by chew-At Grand Rapids, Mich., a man suddenly fell dead at a burnal service just as the coffin was lowered

It is stated that a Western editor drives off beggars by off-ring them 50 cents an hour to read original poetical contributions.

A traveler, putting up his horse in New-Albany, Ind., disgusted the stable-keeper by ordering "one cent's worth of hay." Elgin, Ind., has been sued by a citizen who

declares that his health has been injured by leakage of gas from the street mains. A papil in a public school in Kritztown. Penn., drew a revolver on one of the teachers, and fired.

The ball lodged in the wall. James Mair, of Lake Shetek, Minn., drank half a vial of corrosive sublimate, supposing it to be alcohol, and died a terrible death.

Luny Thayer has been a justice of the peace in Parish, Falton County, for over 30 years, and has never had a decision reversed.

An Illinois Granger is about to lease 8,500 scres of land in Monroe County, Miss., upon which 50 Himois families are expected to settle. A Mrs. Perry, who gave the tallest kind of

spirit manifestations in Chicago, has been found out in her dark ways and tricks that are vain. William Badger, station agent at Boxford, Mass, has a common glass chimney for the lamp which has been in daily use since Nov. 12, 1863.

Dr. Pratt of Elgin, Ill., has started the first artificial fish-pond in the State. His grounds cover 50 acres, and there are 30 ponds well stocked. There is said to be a woman in Williams-

burgh with an artificial jaw. It isn't so bad as it might be, for sometimes she takes it out and rests it. Van Pelt, who was one of the guns of the

crusade movement in Onio, has lately been sent to jail for disturbing a religious meeting while intoxicated. The temperatice folk are making a great effort to secure a prohibitory law in Canada; and one petition from New Brouswick bore 13,000 signatures. At Sioux City, Iowa, and at the Depot

Hotel, certain frollesome girls played rather a cold joke upon a young man by fiding his pillow-slip with snow. Mrs. O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., falling out with her neighbor, built a fence 20 feet high to keep him out of sight, and then added insult to injury by paint-ing it black. At the Atlas Works, Pittsburgh, Penn., they

are making the largest shears ever constructed in this country. They will weigh 40 tons, and will shear cold from five inches thick. Cambria City, Penn., has a genuine Polish count, who when he receives the \$90,000 due bim from

somebody in his native land, will at once invest \$2.50 in the purchase of a clean shirt.

It was a careful housewife in Altoona, Penn., who put an \$18 order and a \$10 greenback into the drawer of the coffee-mill for safe keeping. So the next morning of the coff-e-mill for safe keeping. So the family enjoyed a \$28 cup of coffee.

A man in Wyoming, Ohio, upon opening his chicken-house lately in the morning, missed two birds, but then, on the other hand, he found two fingers in the trap. They haven's been called for.

A woman bearing the remarkable name of Mrs. Milton Short, has been soliciting subscriptions for the Kansas sufferers, and is now denounced in North-East Missouri as a temale fraud and sweet-voiced im-It was a young lady of Peoria who, over

hearing her two lovers quarreling about her, seized

each by the hair and so smote their heads together that the reverberation caused a rumor that the ice had

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

NO INDICATION OF A COMPROMISE-THE WAGES OF-PERED THE MEN-DECREASE OF THE RESERVES OF COAL IN THE YARDS-BITUMINOUS COAL USED BY IRON MANUFACTURERS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WILKESBARRE, March 26 .- The present great strike of miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania promises to be one of the most obstinate, longcontinued, and peaceful labor strikes ever known in this centry. The strikers have now held out for three months without showing any intention to yield their point and go to work on the terms offered by their emlovers. With the latter, as Mr. Pirrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, told THE TRIBUNE correspondent, the enforcement of the reduction of wages has become a matter of pride and a question as to whether the coal companies shall control their own business or be subject to the eletation of their employes. The leaders among the strikers declare that they will not go to work at the reduction of 10 per cent on their wages made by the coal combination, even if they have to eat the burk of trees to prevent starvation, and the companies. with at least equal firmness, assert that not a mine will be worked until the reduction of wages is accepted by the miners. The general duliness of trade is rather an advantage to the companies, since they are not called upon to supply a large demand for coal, while it is a disadvantage to the miners, because the scarcity of money cuts off to a large extent the assistance they might otherwise get from sympathizing labor organizations. Too companies beside have on hand large stocks of coal from which to draw while the strike lasts, so that the stoppage of the mines causes no serious loss to them at present. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company have over 100,000 tons of coal stored below Mauch Chunk, and the other great companies have still larger amounts on hand. The total number of men engaged in the strike in the

State of Pennsylvania is estimated to be about 40,600, and is distributed as follows: In the Schuylkill region, 20,000; in the Lehiga region, 10,000; in the Wyoming region, 10,000. The number still at work is estimated at about 30,000, viz., for the Delaware, La kawanna and Western Company, 10.000; for the Delaware and Hudson Company, 10,000; for the Pennsylvania Company, 5,000; for smaller companies and individuals, 5,000. During the strike there have been very little violence and intimidation used. The whole business is managed by an organization called the Miners' National Association. This jucludes not only coal mines, but gold, sliver, copper, iron, and all other mines as well. The organization has been in existence about a year, and it has lodges in all parts of the United States with an aggregate membership of about 60,000. It fixes no standard of wages for miners, but assists them whenever in any locality they think they are underpaid. One of its main objects is to maintain the struggle of labor against capital by concentrating, at any point where the battle may be fought, the moral power and pecuniary aid of the association throughout the United States. It has agents who go into every mining district and establish lodges. It is now making efforts to organize all the miners of Pennsylvania under its banners.

The present strike was brought about by the general stagnation of trade following the panic of 1873. The large manufacturing companies, finding that their business had greatly decreased, and that their expenses would have to be reduced, last year unanimously demanded a reduction in the price of coal. This action was seconded by all classes of consumers in every part of the country. The great coal companies of Pennsylvania recognized the necessity for the reduction in the price of coal which was demanded, and resolved to concede it. They had large stocks on hand-so large that the market which was dult was glutted, and last Fail they partially ceased work in order, to let this surplus coal work off their hands. In December the six great companies—the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, the Delnware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pails is phia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Penusylvania companies, besides a large number of companies and individual operators. met in New-York, and resolved to reduce the price of coal; but in order to do so it was necessary to reduce the cost of projection and transportation correspondingly. Accordingly it was resolved to make a reduction of 10 per cent on miners' and laborers' wages, and to secure an equal reduction of cost from the transportation companies. On Jan. 1, 1875, notice of this reduction was given at the mines, and the next day a general strike took place, the men refusing to accept the reduction. Collieries which were closed then have remained closed over since, while those in which the miners resolved to continue work at the reduced rate of wages have been in active operation up to date. Taus no material change in the condition of the strike has taken place since it began, taree months ago. The amount of anthracite coal produced has been reduced by this strike about 60 per cent. The reduction of 10 per cent asked by the coal companies was promised by the transportation companies, and as soon as the strike ends by the men's accepting the re-

pushes his "breast into the coat as lat a hay one countil be meets another miner working in his direction from a second gangway running parallel with the Brest one. The coal which be blasts out is showeled into a car by a laborer whom the miner hires at whatever rate of wages he may casose to give, the company having no centrol over the matter. Each car will contain from 75 to 125 cubic feet of coal, and the miner, who averages from six to mine cars a day, is paid under the old rates from 75 cents to \$1 25 per car. A miner's laborer generally receives about \$2 25 a day. The miner has to pay for ins own tools, blasting powder, cotton, oil, &., as well as the wages of his laborer. Altogether these expenses amount to from \$1 to \$5 a day. The miner is thus able to make an average profit of from \$3 to \$4 a day. The average number of hours' work nuring a day for a miner is six, and for a laborer ten. Sometimes a single blast in a breast will oring down coal enough to keep the laborer employed for one or two days wante the miner remains idle, although down coal enough to keep the laborer employed for one or two days walle the miner romains idle, although making meanwhile several deliars a day with no expense to himself except the laborer's wages. Gangway men, who are employed to drive the main gangways, or passages, in a mine, earn \$5 a day ander the old rate, or \$450 under the new rate. Engineers, pumpmen, and

passages, in a mine, earn \$5 a day under the old rate, or \$4 50 under the new rate. Eagineers, pumpinen, and carpenters receive from \$2 to \$2 50 a day, and men employed in "dead work," which means all work about a mine, such as driving a shaft, or making air-holes, not performed in the actual production of coal, and outside laborers, are paid from \$1 40 to \$1 90 a day, under the old rate. The Philadelpain and Rhading Company made a distinction between contract labor, or that of miners, and "dead labor," reducing the former from 10 to 20 per cent, and the latter 10 per cent only.

There were formerly in existence institutions known as "company stores," where the coal companies sold all sorts of goods and supplies to their workmen, and sometimes it is said charged exorpitant prices. In 1872 these stores were aboushed by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. At present some of the companies find it convenient to favor certain large stores in the vicinity of their mines, which their workmen patronize. These stores sell goods and supplies in large quantities, and do little besides their trade with the miners. It does not appear that the latter are overcharged in these places, since they are at liberty to trade where they please, but a good deal of jealousy against them is felt by other stores in the vicinity, and all sorts of charges of corruption are made against the companies, it being said that they seek in this manner to evade the act against company stores.

pany stores.
The strike has undoubtedly produced considerable pany stores.

The strike has undoubtedly produced considerable suffering. The small villages along the line of the Reading and Wilmington Rulroad are said to feel severely the scarcity of coal. Many of the strikers have difficulty in supporting their families; but they meet with a good deal of sympathy, and, through relief committees, collect considerable money. In the other agents beg for them from door to door, white wagons are sent out to scour the country and bring in supplies of provisions. It is not improbable that the strike, which now shows no stims of coming to an end, may cause a radical change in the constitution of coal. The une of bitumine is coal and toke by manufacturing companies has increased to such an extent within the last tarce mouths that it is possible they may never resume the use of the dearer animactic coal to the same extent as before the strike. There are indications that the strike may spread this further. The men now at work are said to contemplate demanding the restoration of the old rate of wages, as soon as the trade revives to such an extent as to cause the companies to left the effects of a strike. The recent strike of the engineers and pumpmen of the Delaware and Hudson Company has obliged many uniours to stop work, because the water collects in the mines and interieros with their labor.

The miners' strike may last a year or longer. The

abor. The miners' strike may last a year or longer. The companies feel no anxiety as long as their stock of coal on hand holds out. Mr. Parrish of the Lehigh and Wilkesparre Company says that no increase in the price of coal will be made on account of the strike. Tue c by the men, and they will listen to no offers of com-promise. They are willing to be just, and think they are since all labor is paid less now than when there was a good trade, and the cost of living has recently been greatly reduced. No attempt has been made to put new nen at work in the mines.

THE PERNSYLVANIA (LICENSE LAW. REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION ACT-TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES DIVIDED-STRINGENT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

THOM A STATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! HARRISBURG, Penn., March 26 .- Enthusiastic temperance advocates, who still have firm faith in a

strict prohibitory law, as the best means of checking the evil of intoxication, look upon the passage of the bill repeating the local option law as a calamity. A different riew of it is taken by the class of temperance advocates who do not believe in the efficacy of prohibitory legislation. This class insist that whisky-selling has not been checked in the counties and boroughs which have voted to banish the trafile. The evil, they say, was covvoted to banish the trans-ered up there but not eradicated—banished from the highways to flourish in back alleys—taken out of the hands of men of some responsibility to pass into those of men who had nothing to lose if detected. Between these two classes of sincere temperance men there appears to be a diff rence of opinion that is irreconcilable. The contest over the repeal bill brought out all the old arguments in favor of prohibition on one hand and of heense on the other, Singularly enough, the experience of this and other States with both kinds of legislation does not seem to lead people seeking the same end to the same conclulead people seeking the same end to the same conclusion as to the best means to be adopted. There are still many who believe in the efficacy of the Maine law, and many who think a stringent license law far better.

The new provisions with regard to license, which the Senate incked on to the Local Option Repeal bill, and which the House agreed to, are certainly severe cooking to suit the most exacting. The free required of Respers of hotels and bar-rooms range from \$50 to \$700 a year according to the amount of sales. The penalities for selling without license, or otherwise violating the law, are, upon the first conviction, imprisonment of not exceeding 90 days and a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500; upon a second or subsequent conviction, imprisonment for not less than three months or more than one year, and a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. No license can be granted until the applicant executes a bond to the Commonwealth in the benal sum of \$2,000, with two sureties. A provision similar to what is known as the Adalriaw in Ohio, gives to the husband, wife, parent, guardiau, or employer of any person in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors the right to recover from \$50 to \$500 from any one who furnishes fluor to such person after receiving notice not to do so. There are also provisions requiring constables to prepare returns of all incensed retailers of liquors, and to make oath that there are no unlicensed places to their knowledge within their ballwicks. It is the duty of indiges to see that such returns are faithfully made. It is believed that no State has a more stringent license law than this. sion as to the best means to be adopted. There are still

PHILADELPHIA TRADE PROSPECTS.

evel that no State has a more stringent licens

OVER-PRODUCTION IN THE IRON TRADE AND ITS RESULT-SMALL AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE SINCE THE PANIC-DECREASED SALE OF TEXTILE FABRICS-RESOURCES OF UNEMPLOYED WORKING-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, March 24.- I have recently spent two days visiting large manufacturing establishpents in this city for the purpose of obtaining informaion as to the condition of business, the amount of work doing in comparison with what was done before the panic, the wages paid for labor, and the probable number of people out of employment. A better field for such an inquiry could not be found, if the object were, as in this case, it was in part, to draw conclusions as to the present position and prospects of the several manufacturing interests of the ountry at large. Philadelphia is not only much more extensively engaged in manufacturing than any other city in the Union, but she makes a far greater variety of articles. While other places are heavy producers of certain lines of work, she covers the whole field, and makes almost everything that can be thought of, from shirt buttons to ocean steamships. Of course it is not possible for a correspondent in a day to take in the whole range of industries so vast in extent and multiform in kind; but so closely bound together in mutual nterdependence are most branches of manufacturing that all suffer from the depression in business. One will be as much benefited as another by a revival of business, and all are therefore equally sensitive to infla ences which presage better times.

DULLNESS OF THE IRON TRADE. Before attempting to generalize, I will give some of the information obtained from men engaged in a few cading lines of manufacturing. The iron trade is probably the most depressed of all important industries. The cause of its troubles is recognized by everybody as overproduction. This over-production was caused by the dash" times preceding the panie, and particularly by the mania for railroad building, which ceased abruptly with the collapse of the Northern Pacific enterprise. Ironmasters feel rather more hopeful than they have for many months past, thinking that they have struck pottom in the fall in prices and can now expect to pick up slowly. Here and there, one fluds an industry classed it is always the case that such establishments are engaged in special lines of work for which they have a high reputation. They have held their own by driving out of the field weaker competitors. For example, the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., whose specialty is iron tubes and pipes, are running their works to nearly their full capacity. They state, however, that their margin of profits is much smaller than formerly, and that in some cases they have been obliged to meet the market by selling at figures that scarcely covered the cest of production. Other industries employing iron as raw material complain of a continued depression in business, and are keeping along, if runsoon as the strike ends by the men's accepting the reduced. Those companies now working own treatsportation lines of their own, and can accordingly control the cost to suit their expenses. The reduction of wages applies not only to the inners but to the laborers and all other classes of working.

There is a peculiar system of labor in mines which is worth explaining. Every miner is a small contractor, who is hired by the company. After a ganeway has been made, penetrating from the central shaft holog the mass of coal, which are called breasts. In each of these breasts a miner works like a bee in a honey cell. He pushes his "breast" into the coal as far as may be safe, or until he meets another miner working in his direction from a second gangway ranning parallel with the first. ning at all, on small orders, twith a reduced gang of two years ago, and only about half as many men were employed as formerly. Wm. Sellers & Co., manufacturers of machinery and machine tools, said that their ousiness had fallen off 50 per cent since 1973, and that although there was a slight improvement of late, they expected no great galo until there was a general revival of the mercantile trade. A return of prosperous times would be first felt by the merchants, and when that class began to flourish again the manufacturers might he honeful, but not before. One noticeable feature of the prevalent hard times was the extreme caution of buyers. Customers who used to send orders to establishments withoutasking the price would now go around and get estimates from several concerns before they would order. The workmen employed by this firm are getting from 20 to 25 per cent less wages than they re-

number are employed.
The extensive saw works of Henry Disston & Sons are kept busy, though not pushed to their full ca-pacity, and, as a remarkable exception to the general rule, are paying old rates of wages. Mr. Disston said saw factories and stopped; operations of late, and the tendency of the bard times was to throw the trade into the hands of a few large concerns. His firm were send-ing saws to England, and could compete there with the best England makers. They were also opening a mar-ket in Spain and Russia.

LOW PRICE OF TEXTILE PARRICS. Manufacturers of almost all kinds of textile fabries eel the hard times keenly. Excepting the iron trade there is probably no extensive branch of industry so much depressed. People are economizing by wearing out their old clothes, and when they buy new they are content with cheaper fabries than they used to select. Old carpets are turned and meaded, and thousands of people are living upon bare floors who used to think some kind of carpet a necessity. This enforced self-denial is no doubt wholesome for the public, but it is disagreeable to the spinners and weavers. In the Kensington district, where there are many factories of woolens, cotions, and carpets, I found several establishments closed and others working with reduced force. The reduction in wages has been only about 10 per cent. Strange to say, the employes in several factories which make mixed cotton and woolen goods struck inderly for a restoration of a 10 per cent reduction made early in the Winter. With thousands of unemployed people around them, it is astonishing that these workmen and workwomen should venture to risk to loss of their only means of gaining their daily brend. Skilled male hands among the strikers have been earning \$16 per week, and women \$7-not marguilleant wages, it is true, but much better than nothing. In Philadelphia and its vicinity there are said to be 4,000 or 5,000 persons out of employment, whose trades are connected with the production of textile fabrics, not including the recent strikers. Many have been out of work the recent strikers. Many have been out of work the recent part of the past year. Here and there a factory is found running on full time and with this force, but such establishments are exceptional, and there are always peculiar reasons for their good fortune.

The glass manufacturing business, in which no less than 37 firms are engaged in this city, is represented as in a fairly prosperous condition. I visited one of the largest establishments, that of Griender & Sons, on Oxford-st, and found 300 men employed. Improved processes for cheapening the cost of manufacture had, one of the proprietors said, almost driven out foreign competition, so that, excepting the fluest Bohemian and Venetian ware, the American makers controlled the market. So rapid was the process of makeas the cheaper kinds of wineglasses and tumblers, that a skillful man, with a boy to help him, would make 1,600 a day. Large poblets could be profitably produced at 50 cents a dozen. Wages had been reduced about a year ago.

The morocco-leatner manufacturers report a slightly improving and very safe trade, customers

less important branches of manufacture it may be seid generally that nearly all do not employ as many men as formerly, and have to be carried on with great prudence to avoid losing money.

THE NUMBER OF THE POOR INCREASING. The number of men and women thrown out of employ ment by the almost universal cutting down of produc tion in factories of all kinds is necessarily very large. There has been no chance for a man to change his occupation when work failed him in one line. The highest estimate I have heard of the tolai number of idle people in Phinadelphia, who have lost their old employment by reason of the hard times, is 60,000. This is no doubt an exaggeration. Probably 40,000 would be nearer the mark. The struggles of this great army of industrious men and women to get bread, shelter, and facel, would make a sad story, if it could be told. The savings of prosperous years were fast consumed, then loans were obtained of more fortunate friends, and credit at the stores as long as credit would be given. Public and private charity was then appealed to. Never before has there been such a demand on the soup-house. One in West Philadelphia it will cost \$10,000 to maintain this season, while hast Winter on two of them was expended the amount of \$2,400. If there is no seneral rene wal of businessthis Spring, thousand; of the laboring classes, who have thus far made shift to keep the wolf from the door, will be at the end of their resources. Tuere has been no chance for a man to change his occu

resources.

The results of my inquiries as to the falling off in the total product of the Phinadelphia manufactories, com-paring the present production with that of 1873, before the panic, find me to estimate it at about 39 per cont. Some place it as high as 50; others as low as 29 per cent. The reduction in wares will not average 29 per cent. The fail in the prices of manufactured articles has been fully 25 per cent on an average.

WINTER SPORTS AT QUEBEC.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING CONTESTS.

BEAUTY OF THE WINTER LANDSCAPE-A PICNIO AT MONTMORENCI FALLS-THE SKATING TOURNA-MENT AT THE RINK-VARIETIES OF FANCY SKATING. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNB.

QUEBEC, March 18 .- It is one of the eter-

nally fit things that one should write from this " high latitude" about frost and snow and ice. So, I intend to give a brief description of a sleigh-ride I have just returned from. We drove out on the St. Foye road almost to the little toll-house, over one of the most delightful sleigh-roads it was ever my good fortune to come across, and the pleasure of motion was not the only en joyable feature of the drive. The air had in it, on the part of old Winter, that promise of relenting which gave a Spring-like softness to the languid wind which our flight stirred, and brought out into high relief, between the white valley and the pale sky, the evergreen-clad mountains. Ah! the pictures which rise everywhere around Quebec! Every time I take a common place little stroll I flad myself refreshed by them, and I could shed tears over my wandering fellow-countrymen and wemen to think they only see them in Summer What is so pathetic about their loss is, that they don't know what they miss, for I recall sundry self-congratulations on the part of Summer visitors, that they could fly from Quebec before Winter set in. I even remember with feelings of deep remorse once having agreed with a misguided American so far as to say pensively, "You bet," when he stood regarding the old city, and said, This will do well enough in Summer, but what a deadly place it must be in Winter." And now at this late day I want to withdraw my support of any such a sentiment, and say that it is not a deadly place at all Indeed, I think Quebecers have reduced Winter to a science—if I may be allowed to slip into so pat a phrase—and through their sociability, driving, dancing, and picnicing have shorn it of many of its horrors. "Picnic" in Winter sounds oddly to those used to the American acceptance of the word. Here a picnic means a drive, perhaps out to Montmorenci Falls, and after you get there a tramp by moonight, on snow-shoes, down into the valley, an ascent up the ice-cone (which, as everybody knows, is formed by the freezing spray at the foot of the falls, and towers up a hundred feet or more in favorable seasons), which you accomplish by stepping into little notches cut in the ice, and when you get so high up that you expect to be killed in going down, you get on a " toboggin," which is guided by a gentleman, and go down at a rate that makes you resolve to live a better life in the future-if you have any left to live-when you are once more on a firm footing with the world. But of course these melancholy reflections soon pass away when you find yourself safe in the pleasant ball-room near by, where you dance half the night.

But here I have strayed from the St. Foye road away out to Montinorenci, when I did not intend to do anything of the kind, but meant rather to tell how we turned across to the St. Louis road and drove over snowdrifts which rose 15 or 18 feet high, and over a road which was level from fence to fence. Indeed, the fences were entirely hidden, and it seemed the one wide expanse of meadow. It takes eareful driving, lest the horses get off into the unbroken show, for to get them out would be no joke. But we and a safe passage across these show fields, and soon came dashing homeward past the Rink, which stands just outside the St. Louis gateway. And that reninds me to tell you something about a skating fournament held there has Toursday evening, which surpassed any thing I had ever yot seen "on ice."

As one would naturally suppose, a Canadian takes kindly to skates, and one of the most beautiful sights imaginable is presented when the Rink is full of the excellent skaters for which Quebec is famous. On Taurslay, however, we saw only fancy skating and racing upon the ice, and of it alone I have now only space to speak. The centest opened with a race on snow-snows, and if snowdrifts which rose 15 or 18 feet high, and over a

The contest opened with a race on snow-shoes, and it required great dexterity to run over the giarring see on these unwieldy traps, but the skaters were equal to the occasion and went cinttering off in line style. Then came a "three-leg race." That is, two gentlemen skated together, with the less next sech other securely field together, and in this hampered and awkward pight managed to get over the lee with an amazing rapidity, though I cannot commend their movements as graceful. After that the weel-barrow race began, and it was very funny and a very trying test of both skill and strength. The human wheelbarrow was made in this way. One skater would sit down on his left foot and extend his right one for ward as a sort of propelier, then turning his arms upward they formed respectable enough handles and were soized by his companion, and he was trudded off and the cheers of the spectators. The hurdle race was flue, and so was the flat race. In the last a mile was made in 4 minutes, which was pretty good time when one takes into consideration that it took 16 rounds of the rink, and four times that many corners to turn, to make if.

But what created more merriment than anything else during the evening was the "batte, from which he signal was given, 10 flour batters, from which the heads had been removed, had been had of the rink. At the signal to start, sawy the share is desirable of the rink and when about 39 feet from the barrels prostrated themselves upon the ice and side head-foremost into the yawning mouths of the barrels. All least 1c was their evident intention to slide in, but they did not always do it, I'm sarry to say, for the barrels, and not always do it, I'm sarry to say, for the barrels, and not always do it, I'm sarry to say, for the barrels, and not always do it, I'm sarry to say, for the barrels, and not always do it, I'm sarry to say, for the barrels, and not was do if the rink and the chair of the pawning mouths of the barrels, and not went careening along the glassy surface awailly nitsed up wit he carrying off the greatest number of prizes. Montrea was well represented by Thomas Fraster, who is one of the firest and most graceful skaters I ever saw, and who took the first prize in the backward race.

ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCES.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened Wednesday, March 17, at Norristown, Penn. The Conference embraces the territory lying between the Delaware and Susquehanns Rivers, and extending from the southern State line to the northern boundary of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excluding Harrisburg. Bishot Andrews presided. At the first roll-call 175 minister responded. The Rev. W. J. Paxson of Philadelphia was chosen Secretary, and it was decided to hold session only in the morning, leaving the afternoon for commit tee meetings. In the evening, previous to the meeting of the Conference, the auniversary of Historical Society was held. The object of this secrety is to preserve relies and manuscripts pertaining to the his tory of the church within the bounds of the Conference. Several addresses were made, and the fever. G. W. McLaughlin was elected Presidedt. On the second day of the Conference a resolution was passed to admit no preachers on trial this year. Dr. Rust was heard in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society, on the third day. Resolutions asking the pressing Bishop to make no transfers of ministers to the Conference from other Conferences, noless in the way of exchange, were adopted on the fourth day. Twelve and the conference from other Conferences, noless in the way of exchange, were adopted on the fourth day. Twelve Conference from other Conferences, naless in the way of exchange, were adopted on the fourth day. Twelve ministers were received into find connection. On Sunday the classes of deacons and eners were ordained. On Monday, the fifth day, the presiding elders presented reports from their districts, showing that most of the churches were in a prospecous condition. On the sixth day it was resolved to erect an orphispage building as the Conference memorial of the National Centennial. The Committee on Temperance reported in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State, and the use of micrimented wines on sacramental day a report was adopted relative to greater efficiency in Sunday-school work. The Funance Committee reported that \$17,455 25 had been collected for the various church charities of the than missions. The following statistics were reported: Probationers, 6,155; members, 28,534; increase, 2,556; beal been collected for the other than the widow of preachers, 324; Sonday-schools, 350; churches, 309; increase, 9. The sum of \$10,000 was distributed among the worn out preachers and the widows of preachers deceased.

The Witnington Conference, cubracing all of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, met on the same day as the Painadelphia Conference, at Smyrna, Del., Bisnop Janes presiding. After transacting the usual business the Conference adjourned March 25. The religious interests were represented as dourisming.

The Contral Pennsylvania Conference also met March 27. It was held at Huntingdon by Bishop Ames. Fifteen ministers were continued on trial and thriteen received into full connection. A committee was appointed to provide for the celebration of the National Centes.